

The Condition of the Crops of the Siberian Larch (*Larix sibirica* Ledeb) in the Main Republic of Tatarstan

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The article provides data of larch cultures productivity. The main purpose of this study is to show the stability and productivity of Siberian larch crops of different ages growing in various forest site.

As objects of observation, the following larch plantings were taken: 45 years plantings on gray forest, fresh loamy soil, underlain by carbonate rocks; 55 years plantings on sod-podzolic, fresh loamy soil on cover deluvial deposits; 60 years plantings on sod-podzolic loamy soil on cover deluvial deposits; 95 years plantings on sod-podzolic fresh loamy sand of polynomial deposits.

A continuous recalculation was conducted in all areas on test plots with the assessment of the state of the trees by categories.

Data on the diameter of trees for the first three categories (live) processed by methods of variation statistics and showed enough accuracy of experience and greater variability of feature.

The paper consists of several parts: abstract, theoretical analysis, discussion and results and conclusions. The theoretical analysis cites the state of knowledge on the subject matter of the article, the relevance and purpose of the research. Further the paper includes the research methodology, basic inventory indices in the larch plantings and the distribution of trees according to status categories.

The author concludes, that larch in the Kama region, as an introducent, shows itself as a sustainable, highly productive tree species, and using modern silvicultural care it can be mixed to formulate more sustainable plantations.